The Republic of this morning copies the following from the Albany Register:—

How. Joine C. Spencer.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writes that Mr. Spencer has been appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners to adjust California land titles. Certainly so man better qualified than the is, by his great legal attainments, could be found for that post. But he has not been an applicant, either directly or indirectly, for that or any other office; and it is certain he would not accept the appointment in question of tendered him; but he has no knowledge of anything of the kind, and the report is probably without foundation, as most of the rumors coming from Washington letterwriter are.—Albany (N. Y.) Register.

The slur contained in the two last lines of the paragraph, is a fair specimen of the way in which

paragraph, is a fair specimen of the way in which papers too poor to pay for Washington correspondence, but not too proud to steal it without credit, are in the habit of speaking of the correspondents of other more flourishing and more honorable papers. The regular correspondent of the Herald telegraph-The regular correspondent of the Herald telegraphed the fact of Mr. Spencer's having been appointed a commissioner to adjust California land titles, and he did so on the authority of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Spencer was, on this day week, in cabinct, appointed to the office, and notice of his appointment was immediately forwarded to him. From his published card, it is highly probable he has declined the appointment; but his having done so, in no degree affects the truth of the statement in question.

so, in no degree affects the truth of the statement in equestion.

Not only most of the New York city papers, but nearly all the country papers, copy the special telegraph despatches to the Herald, without credit, and, in fact, dependupon them for their news. The Register almost every day, is thus indebted to the Herald; and yet it does not hesitate to libel the source from whence it obtains nearly all its information, in the ungentlemanly manner of the paragraph above quoted. If the peeple throughout the country depended upon the Washington papers for information, they would be about a year behind hand all the time. As to "Washington letter writers" as a class, they are gentlemen, fully as much so as Mr. Jerome Fuller, of the Register; and when they make any statement as being a fact, they do so knowing it to be true. At least such is the course of the correspondent referred to by the Register, and he challenges the Register or any other paper in the habit of appropriating, without credit, the information he sends to the Herald, to prove that any of his statements have not been strictly and literally correct.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1851. Return from the South-Review of Southern Politics

- The Southern States and the Presidential Question-The Whigs, the Democrats-The Union Party and the Seceders-Slim Chance for the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Buffulo Tickets-The Island of Cuta, &c.

A visit into the cotton States during this armistice in political affairs, will considerably enlighten any Northerner decirous of understanding the real condition of the politics, and the position of party politicians, and platforms, and candidate Southern country. From observations mation derived during your correspond southern journey, we are constrained to be follow-

That the first question in South Carolina is secession; and that, whether the Legislature next winter shall resolve to secede, or to "wait a little longer," there is no prospect, in any contingency, of South Carolina having anything to do with the Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Buffalo Conventions, or the ticket or the platform of either of those con-

Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Buffalo Conventions, or the ticket or the platform of either of those conventions.

South Carolina, then, in any event, even in the best that can happen, will be absolutely out of the question in the next Presidential election, as far as any national nominations are concerned. Nay, more; she will not only refuse to take any favorable notice of the national whig or democratic tickets, but if she remains in the Union, her policy will be to throw the election into the House of Representatives, with the distinct object of provoking a rupture between the North and South, in the contest for the man and the spoils.

Such is the policy, we believe, of South Carolina. If she submits, it is only for a better opportunity for secession. Heart, and mind, and soul, her alienation from the Union is complete. The editor of the Richmond Wing is correct when he declares that there are scarcely five hundred men in South Carolina in favor of the Union, or of continuing in the Union, under any compremises or concessions that Congress can make.

If she does not secede next winter, it will be, not from any expectations of peace offerings from Washington, but because of warnings from the other cotton States, that they are not ready yet swhile to come up into the allinement. She will remain until the other cotton States are ready to join in act of revoit, if she remains at all; and she will labor, if she does defer the day of action, to turn the Presidential campaign into the gecasion of a

labor, if she does defor the day of action, to turn the Presidential campaign into the occasion of a rupture between the North and South. Georgia is revolutionized, The waig and demo-cratic parties have ceased to exist. It is the Union and the Southern rights party. And when the Union men of both parties have had to league toand the Southern rights party. And when the Union men of both parties have had to league together to suppress the secessionists, it is very safe to assume that, though the seceders are in a minority, it is a formidable minority. But if the waigs have a Union ticket for the Presidency, and the democrats another on the platform of the compromises, then the elements of the Georgia Union party will be divided between them; and thus divided, they will be defeated, and the Southern rights party will earry the State. If the Union party does not divide, how are its elements of whigs and democrate to compromise it i who is to get the support of the whole party, the whig or democratic necket? They will not be able to make terms; there will be a split; and the secession party probably will march in between them. In Alabama and in Mississippi, there will be a similar division of parties; if a baltimore candidate and a Philadelphia candidate, on a Union compremise platform, are run over the course together, the whig Union men will support the whig ticket, the democratic Union men will go for their ticket, and the seceders, or ultras, whig and democrats, will, by combining upon a Senthern rights ticket, carry off the result.

Where are we then! The whigs at Pailadelphia will put up a union ticket—the democrate at Baltimore will do the same thing; and unless they put in the islant of Cuba, the waigs will have the advantage of them in the Souther, because the main body of the Southern rights party, over all the

an the island of Cuba, the wings will have the ad-captage of them in the South, because the main body of the Southern rights party, over all the South, is from the ranks of the uemocratic party. We have various reasons for supposing that the democrats will make the island of Cuba an item for 1852, just as Texas was served up in 1844. And it is the only question which could carry the South, from Pelaware to Texas, other things being equal-ized.

ined.

If neither the whigs nor the democrats will venture to take hold of Cuba, for fear of losing by it in the North, a Southern rights ticket, we suspect, will be run in the Southern States, with the motto of "Southern rights and the ameration of Cuba."

And the Southern confederacy party of all the South will so operate in the movement, not so much for the mere acquisition of "uba, as from the expectation of making it the cause of a final quarrel, and breaking up between the North and South, resulting, of course, in the establishment of a

resulting, of course, in the establishment of a Southern confederacy. Improbable as the scheme may appear, a party is Improbable as the scheme may appear, a party is now in existence, from Virginia around the coast to Mississippi, and across into Arkansas, whose object is a Sou hern confederacy. They are the Camardia of the South—they are in for the war, and their organization will be maintained till either the Union or slavery is destroyed. The Presidential contest will be made ins rumental, as far as possible, to this grand object of a separation; and as there is no prospect of a national union party, merging the old party lines of whigs and democrats, there is a very fair prospect of a very ugly quarrel being provoked between the two sections of the Union in the Presidential election by the House of Representatives.

fore the people, or in the House, to count upon success without Cuba, and opposed to Cuba? The fat is, there is not a candidate of either of the old parties that can count upon success in more than three States at a time; and without Cuba, or a Union ticket, everything in the South is at sea. Peace! is this peace? Does this look like peace? W.

Our Pennsylvania Correspondence.

READING, (Pa.) June 2-10 P. M. The Reading Convention-Moving f the Political

Waters-Fight among the Politicians, &c.
The stages and the Philadelphia and Reading railroad have brought a quorum of the delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, and the town of Reading actually resembles a beehive. Clusters of some thirty or forty politicians are gathered in front of every tavern, and, as far as I can ascertain and observe, the convention will not pass off without a

The first fight will be on the admission of dele gates from Lancaster. The anti-Buchanan men of that county claim to be regularly chosen, and have brought the records and journals of the proceedings of the democratic party, from the year 1811 to 1851 inclusive, along with them, to convince the convention, by argument and history, that they are entitled to scats. We shall have another set of hunker and barnburner speeches, such as we heard at Baltimore in 1848, with this exception only, that

ker and barnburner speeches, such as we heard at Baltimore in 1848, with this exception only, that there the party were divided on principles, and here they are divided on men merely. Withdraw Buchanan and Cass, and peace is instantly restored to the democratic family.

A belief has been entertained in the South, and color given to it by certain papers, that Pennsylvania is willing to make fresh concessions to the South, and that the line of 36 deg. 30 min. may yet be drawn in California for the special gratification of the ultra Southern grumblers. This is a mere optical delusion. Pennsylvania is free from all isms. She is national to the core; but she looks upon the compromise measures as final, and will, in no case, consent to have them disturbed by the North or by the South. Resolutions to that effect will, no doubt, be passed at this convention, without a dissenting vote; and this will serve, in a great degree, to dispel the illusions of those ultra secessionists, who are still laboring under the belief that by the selection of a suitable presidential candidate, they may obtain concessions from the North, ether than those contained in the series of compromise measures. Daniel Webster is honest in his professions, and tells the South precisely what they may expect of him; if he promises more than he knows he has the power or disposition to fulfil, he would be a political trickster, for whose sincerity nobody coult vouch with safety.

There is no doubt that, whichever delegates are admitted from Lancaster, and whichever delegates are admitted from Philadelphia county, (which presents, also, a double set.) Bigler will be nominated on the first ballot: but his election by the people is by no means safe, unless the democratic party of Pennsylvania is organized on Union principles, and a truce, if not a pernanent peace, concluded between the partisans of Cass and Buchanan. As the case now stands, neither Buchanan nor Cass could carry the State against a respectable Union whig.

A fight occurred in Philadelphia b

nion whig.
A fight occurred in Philadelphia between Colone A fight occurred in Philadelphia between Colonel Rea Frazer, of Lancaster, (Cass leader) and Mr. Van Dyke; a lawyer, resident in Philadelphia, and a leading Buchanan man, which might have ended in bloodshed, but for the intererence of friends. The Frazer delegates, in consequence, are very much excited, and some disturbances are expected here. You may well imagine that such a degree of mutual hostility between the respective friends of Mr. Buchanan and Cass, renders a reconciliation between them entirely out of the question; whichever of the two is nominated at Baltimore must expect to be elected without the vote of Pennsylvania.

The fight on Judge Campbell, in Philadelphia, however anxious politicians may be to give it a religious or native American color, is a Cass and Buchananfight, into which the poor Judge has been inveigled against his inclination and consent. He has thus arrayed the whole Cass faction against him; and however innecent of any real substantial Buchananism, may yet pay the penalty of his false position.

The Reading delegates, as a body, though not

him; and however innocent of any real substantial Buchananism, may yet pay the penalty of his false position.

The Reading delegates, as a body, though not instructed in regard to the Presidency, are opposed to Mr. Buchanan; but I still believe Mr. Buchanan will carry the State in convention, if the discreet men of his party will manage to keep the Presidential question out of the present convention, in which Cass is certainly very strong, and Buchanan too weak to challenge the former to mortal combat. The two parties will look each other in the face, but not draw the sword, for the love of Bigler; if the sword is drawn, it will not be sheathed until both champions are hors du combat.

The four principal candidates for Canal Commissioner, are Seth Clover, (Buchanan voltigeur;) Wm. Seawright, of Fayette, (leading Cass man), and Wm. S. Campbell, of Cambria, (Cass reserve.) All but Mr. Clover are already here. So is General Cameron and Col. Rea Frazer. Mr. Buchanan watches the movement from Philadelphia (only two hours' ride by railroad from Reading.) and an army of outsiders is collected in the background. While I am writing, the watch fires are still burning, and the sentinels at their posts—Buck's the parole on one side, Cass, the parole on the other; but the rank and file may yet say "principles, not men," and run up the flag of a new man. men," and run up the flag of a

YOUNG DEMOCRACY. Our !Southern Correspondence.

RICHMOND, VA., May 28, 1851. Southern Politics-The Buffulo Speech of Mr. Webster-A Drawbuck-Political and Presidential Affairs in Virginia.

Politics, State and national, all over the South. are in a state of fusion-indeed, we may say, confusion, doubt, mystery, anxiety, curiosity, trouble, and perplexity. Parties are heads and heels, and no man knows exactly what is to turn up, or where he himself is to turn; when his party is to be re-organized, or upon what principles, or what party it is to be. These things are mysterious; and while the old scene shifters and stage managers of the old parties are holding back as hard as they can, they are studying and contriving their very bluest, how to accommodate the elements, questions and new principles turning up every day, to the standard of their old party organizations and their old party notions. They die hard, and they will doubtless continue to struggle to maintain their existence, till, piece by piece, they are by piecemeal destroyed.

The whigs of Virginia expect to realize, upon the compromise capital of the administration, considerable additions to their stock in trade. Fillmore is at this time, we venture to assert, the most popular Northern whig, as the man for the Presidency, in this State. They think that he had greater sacrifices to make, to come up to the work of the compromises, than any other Northern man, and that he has done it more handsomely than any

other Northern man. Mr. Webster has been gaining ground; but that last speech at Buffalo has dished his prospects, and shelved him in the South. It won't do. In this city, Mr. Webster is something of a favoriteas he is among the commercial and manufacturing circles everywhere; but his Buffalo speech has hurt him in the South, and in this latitude and longi-

is a Sou hern confederacy. They are the Camazula of the South—they are in for the war, and ther to ganization will be maintained till either the Union or slavery is destroyed. The Presidential contect will be made ine rumental, as far as possible, to this grand object of a separation; and as there is no prospect of a national union parry, merging the old party lines of whigh and democrate, there is a very fair prospect of a very ugly quarrel being provoked between the two sections of the Union in the Presidential election by the House of Representatives.

The Northern abolitionists will contribute their fair proportion to aid and encourage the secessive of South Carolina, and the Southern rights parties of South Carolina, and the Southern rights parties of South Carolina, and the Southern rights parties of South Carolina, and dissipation of the Northern inconditions of the West of the West of the Presidential captass; and if it results an arest to-action of harmony, it will result in concessions and compromises to the South a little more artistatory than the bills of 1850.

Assuming that South Carolina, in order to secure co-operation, will "wait a little longer," (though it is just as likely she will not wait, and consulting the movements of the Souths, short, the presidential captass, and if it results an area to account of the South and the statistic of the South as a superior of the South and consulting the movements of the Souths, short, the superhead that neither the liabilitance nor the Philisdelphia ticket will answer for the Souths, short of descripting Cuba will be made matalary to the ment of a Souther confederacy.

If we excape, therefore, the threatened necessity of coercing South Carolina into exbanisons, we must prepare for the attentive of a fresidantial contest, in which all the extreme elements of a souther confederacy and the most awful and the restraints of the South and the section of the south as the south of the South, and we shall hold him responsible. Admit the seeming consistency to th

herent, ineradicable hostility of a Northern man to slavery; but that will not suit us. It may be sport in Buffalo, but it is death to us."

There are the sentiments of a Southern slaveholder for you with regard to the late speech of Mr. Webster at Buffalo. Doubtless, at Richmond he would give the background of his picture quite another coloring, throwing in some strong dark shades behind the mellow light of an October sun, in lieu of those hard stiff grays of his Buffalo platform. But the mischief follows when you attempt to place the two side by side, in Buffalo or in Richmond. The bait thrown out at Buffalo by Mr. Webster to the abolitionists to keep them in the ranks, will drive off thousands of kindly disposed men from his support in the South. Here in Virginia, Fillmore, of all Northern whigs, is the most popular; and this last per contra speech of Mr. Webster will not really injure the President, although some men suppose that the Secretary of State was acting as the proxy of the President, although some men suppose that the Secretary of State was acting as the proxy of the President.

The democrats light shy. Gen. Cass has some popularity in Virginia; but he will hardly be the man.

We visited yesterday the cotton mills across the river, and the large woollen factory (flancel) on this side. Work is partially suspended in them, and, as the managers declare, for the want of a little more protection. Bad plan to put up factories where they cannot be suttained without a special tax on the people. It might have been good policy twenty years ago; but factories established in the United States now-a-days, must not be built upon expectations of government support by bounties paid from the public money. The consumers will have a voice in the matter.

The Washington Monument in State House square progresses finely. The granite is a beautiful, hard, fine-grained, lively-colored stone, obtained in any quantity five miles above the city.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 30, 1851. Virginia Politics-The Presidential Question-The South Carolina Question-Internal Improvements

"But now I'm old and feeble, too,
And cannot work any more,
Oh! carry me back to old Virginny,
To old Virginny's shore."

When the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, at the Baltimore Convention in 1848, declared that he wished he had had the honor to be born in Virginia, he spoke like a true descendant of the F. F. V. It is the same sentiment of veneration for this old commonwealth that brought back this old city to her bosom again and this old county of Alexandria, after being for half a century under the supervision and care of the abolition members of Congress as part of the District of Columbia. In 1810, Alexandria ranked as high as the fourth commercial city in the Union, in exports of flour, tobacco, and pro-

part of the District of Columbia. In 1810, Alexandria ranked as high as the fourth commercial city in the Union, in exports of flour, tobacco, and provisions, and in imports of dry goods, hardware and groceries. Now, with a population of only 8,000, including all colors, ages and sexes, the old town has fallen into such obscurity, that north of Baltimore it is all the same whether it is located on the borders of North Carolina, or on the banks of the Ohio river. Alexandria, we will state, therefore, lies on the right bank of the Potomac, eight miles below Washington, and in the State of Virginia, and about one hundred and twenty-five miles above the mouth of the river, which is here a mile wide, with fifty feet of water at the wharves. But more of this after a word or two upon Virginia politics.

To say that the State of Virginia concurs in the compromises, is not saying enough. A majority of the people of Virginia are perfectly satisfied with them, and particularly with the Fugitive Slave law, which is of special value to this State, lying, as it does, upon the borders of Ohio and Pennsylvania But the fact is, that a very large proportion of the people of Virginia do not believe that the institution of slavery in the State can be perpetual; and they are, therefore, comparatively indifferent as to any further acquisitions of slave territory, or any losses of slave territory. The rapid increase of the whites in the last ten years more, will crowd down, pretty much, the system of slavery into the southeast corner of the State.

The idea of distantion in Virginia has become "an obsolete idea." She has acquiesced, and takes it for granted that the Union is to continue—while slavery is gradually sloughed off further South, leaving her clear, when she has sold off her slaves to the Carolinas and Georgia, and exempting her, at no very distant day, from all responsibility in the matter. But, notwithstanding all this, there is still a southern rights party in the State—as small party, but a party of influential, wealthy

fellows of the managing caucuses, have done no-thing. Public opinion is, therefore, dormant, be-cause the caucuses have not spoken. Public opi-nion, sir! Give me the control of the primary cau-cuses of either party, and I will manafeature a pub-lic opinion of my own. There may be a good time coming, when the people will be really free and in-dependent of caucus managoment; but that time has yet to come. Virginia, as far as the Presidency is concerned, will vote for the national convention pominations of the whig or democratic parties, and is concerned, will vote for the national convention nominations of the whig or democratic parties, and Fillmore on one side, and Cast, or Douglas, or Gen. Butler, on the other, would answer every purpose, as far as the two old parties are concerned. With a purely independent Southern candidate in the field, the Southern Rights men will have the balance of power in their hands, and can dispose of the State for or against the democrats, as they may please. And thus the Southern Rights party will have great influence over the Baltimore Convention, especially with regard to the State of Virginia. And if their counsels are disregarded, they will simply have the power of defeating the toket in the State. That is about all the light we have here, at present, respecting the Presidential question in at present, respecting the Presidential question in the Old Dominion.

simply have the power of defeating the ticket in the State. That is about all the light we have here, at present, respecting the Presidential question in the Old Dominion.

Alexandria is looking up. Property is looking up. The canal, finished to Cumberland, brings down to this port immense supplies of stone coal for transhipment. Eight vessels, one day last week, were receiving each a cargo of this Cumberland coal, for the use of the steamships at Havana, New Orleans, and the lathmus. A large cotton factory, one of the largest in the South, has recently been creeted here, and the growth of the end of the town where it is located has been very gratifying to those interested in the prosperity of the place.

But the great work, which ought to have been creeted fifteer years ago, is the railroad up through the tobacco and the productive wheat country of the Piedmont district, lying along the base of the Blue Ridge mountains. This road has been actually completed five miles out from Alexandria, and forty or fifty miles will be in running order at the end of this season. From the Elue Ridge another road crosses over into the great and teeming valley of Virginis; thus restoring to Alexandria its ancient inhand trade, when the transportation was entirely by wagors, drawn by horses or mules. At that day from the valley of Virginia, from Winchester to Alexandria, seventy miles, the round trip occupied a team of six horses eight or ten days, their average lond being fifteen or eighteen barrels of flour. This was a slow business; but under the wagon system Alexandria was the depot of the valley. The Baltimoreans, bowever, ran a railroad, some one hundred and thirty miles, more or less, to Winchester, and Alexandria instantly collapsed and went down. The immense export trade of the valley, sometimes in the single article of flour exceeding three thousand barrels a day, now goes, in the bulk, by railroad to Baltimore; so of cora, provisions, sheep and fat cattle. But the railroad across from Alexandria, of seventy miles, wil

Progress of the Mormon Missionaries in Denmark.

One of the Mormon Missionaries in Denmark.

One of the Mormon missionaries from Salt Lake, writing from Copenhagen under date of February 14th, to Zerubabol Snow, one of the Supreme Court judges of Utah territory, says: —This is a well fortified and pleasant city. The winter has been pleasant; but little snow, and about the temperature of New York. I have good heaith, and a plenty of business—warm friends, and a plenty of enemies. This is a perfect priest-ridden and king-ridden people, but many honest souls among them. We have had some persecution in this city, (saying nothing of the flood of lies that always follow the truth,) such as breaking up our meetings, stoning houses and windows and the like; but not as much here as in some other places in the kingdom.

Brother Dykes, who is now laboring in the province of Jutiand, has had a hard time, and made some hair-breadth escapes from his enemies, but has been greatly blessed notwithstanding, and has baptized over fifty.

Brother John Foregren (whose persecution and

expulsion from Sweden 1 mentioned in my letter in the Star,) has fared but little better in Denmark. He and a Danish brother were mobbed and badly maltreated lately in Roeskill, the old capital of Denmark; and, after two days complete uproar in the town, they were expelled by the chief authorities of the place, against all law. Notwithstanding all these things, we rejoice continually in the Lord our God, who blesses our labors, and pours out the Holy Ghost upon us and the Saints, with its gift and blessings, visions and dreams, prophecy and healing, casting out devils, &c. We have baptized about one hundred and fifteen in this city, and a good prospect. We are but miserable tools in the Danish language, at the best, but the Lord makes weak things become strong unto those who believe. I am now very busily engaged, with brother Hanson, in translating and publishing the Book of Mormon. It is a very laborious and tedious work to get it is sued clean and pure, according to the simplicity of the original, and requires the closest attention. I am publishing three hundred copies; have only one hundred and sixty-eight pages finished; it will take me till May or June; I circulate two hundred by the sheet weekly.

Municipal Elections in California.

Municipal Elections in California. SAN FRANCISCO.

The election for Mayor, Aldermen, and other city officers, was held in San Francisco on Monday, the 28th of April, and was contested on party grounds. The result was a triumph for the whigs, showing an average majority for their candidate of 836.

The following are the details:—

	Brenham, (W.)	Titford. (D.)
First ward	675	695
Second ward	181	167
Third ward		717
Fourth ward		320
Pifth ward		357
Sixth ward		220
Seventh ward	219	269
Righth ward		36
wilder water	00	
Total	3,196 2,781	2,781
Brenham's majority	415	
	ND ASSISTANTS Ward.	
WHIGH.	DEMOCI	
Joseph R. West506	Edwin L Mo	rgan 559
Wm. A. Grover 497	Henry Meiggs	588

u	mairs. Then, as goes the city so wan go the State.
	The following are the persons elected in the city:-
	Mayor
	Comptroller
	Treasurer
	Recorder R. H. WALLER.
	Street Commissioner WILLIAM DIVIER.
	Tax Collector
	City Attorney F. M. Pixter.
	Marshal
	Recorder's Clerk JAMES G. PEARSON.
	Assessors
	GEO. FRANK LEMON.
	PECAPITET ATION OF VOCES

RECAPITULATION OF VOTES.

The following table gives the aggregate vote for eac candidate, and the majorities for those on the gener ticket and for Ward officers. The tables will be valuable for future reference.

	ECAPITI	LATION.	
Whole	Whig	Whole	Whig
Vote.	Mej.	Vote.	Maj.
Mayor.		Tux Collector.	37(07)
Brenham 3.162	414	Greene 3,347	1.024
Tilford 2,748		Gallagher 2 323	CONTRACTOR!
Recorder.		Recorder's Clerk.	
Waller 3.243	618	Pearson 3.178	527
Baker 2,056		Johnson 2,651	
Comptroller.		City Attorney.	
Hudson3.362	1,067	Pixley 3,235	663
Flannagan 2.295		Randolph 2572	
Treasurer.		Assessor.	
Sinton 3,440	1.087	Norris3419	1.031
Scott 2,353	20000	Lemon 3.147	847
Street Commissioner.		Stagg 2.340	
Divier3.323	945	Buckley 2.388	
Paype 2.378		County Judge.	
Mershal.		Clark 3.139	340
Crosier 3.701	1,711	Cambell 2.799	
Fallon 1,990	- William	Public Administrator.	
Committee of the Commit		Bagley 3.244	614
		Norton 2.630	20.0

in San Francisco, at this election, is about the same as it was at the election for members of Assembly in the city of New York in April, 1800, when the democratic ticket, which caused the election of Jefferson to the Presidency, prevailed by an average majority of 430.

CITY OF SAN JOSE.

The whig party, it appears by the following, also prevailed at the election in the city of San Jose, the temporary scat of government in California.

The election for municipal officers of the city of San Jose took place on Monday, April 14. The following is the result:—

MAYOR.	
*Thos. W. White 275 A. C. Campbell	105
ALDERMEN.	
*Joseph Aram 276 *II. C. Melone	172
*James B. Devoe 246 *John M. Murphy	
Danie Comer Old Stovenh Polden	3.44
*Benj. Corey 215 *Joseph Belden *Jacob D. Hoppe 135	***
CITY ATTORNEY.	
*John H. Watson 185 Geo. N. Crane	144
ARRESSOR,	
*Charles E. Allen 195 - Vanderslice	81
THEASURER.	
*Francis Lightone 146 Isase L. Branham	114
MARSHAL.	1885
"Geo. N. Whitman 174 Ben). II. Gordon	0.0
	0.0
" Elected.	V (1)
The Mayor, four of the Aldermen, the Assessor,	
Marshal are whigs-seven whigs to four democrats	and
em - Independent	

Marshal are whigs—seven whigs to four democrats and coe independent.

CITY OF NEVADA.

The Sucramente Transcript gives the following as the result of the election for city officers in Nevada, on Monday April 14:—

Fon Mayon.—Hoyt. 1,028; Davis. 427; Young. 386.

Alderman.—A. T. Laird. 1,004; J. B. Alkinson. 1,490; E. E. Gardiner, 1,476; J. R. Crandall. 1,394; N. H. Shepheard. 1,377; J. O. Barker, 1,274; J. T. Alien. 1,032; T. W. Colbourn. 971; L. P. Twist, 945; R. Hamilton, 905. We believe the council consists of ten members.

There were three tickets in the field—two of them were styled the "Miners' Ticket," and the other the "People's Ticket." Moses F. Hoyt and William C. Young were the candidates for Mayor on the two first named tickets, and Mr. H. Davis on the "People's Ticket."

The "Miners' Ticket," on which Mr. Hoyt ran, was

Ticket."

The "Miners' Ticket," on which Mr. Hoyt ran, was successful by a large majority.

The aggregate votes polled amounted to nearly two housand. housand.

The "Miners' Ticket" was carried on the principle of our trade—no taxation on miners—no taxation on team-

sters, &c.

The election was conducted without any reference whatever to positios.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

The municipal election in Sacramento City was to be beld early in May. Both whigs and democracs appear to have been thoroughly organized.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

No. Districts.		end the s	Semfe.	
1-San Diego			1	
2-Los Angeles			1	3
3 f Sunta Barbar			2.	2
1 San Louis Obi	800			1
4.) Monterey			1.	1
Santa Crus			1.	- 1
5 Santa Clara				- 2
"I Contra Costa.			11	- 1
6-can Francisc			4	
7—San Josquin,			1	- 14
			a .	- 4
8-Calaveras			-	
9-Tuolumne			2	- 4
10-Mariposa	**** ******	*******		- 10
11-Sacramento			7	0
12-El Dorado			9	
13-Placer			1	2
14-Sutter			1	2
15-Yuha		********	2	1
16-Nevada			2	5
17-Butte			2	. 5
15-Shasta			1	- 2
(Mendoeiuo			*	1
19 Sonoma			64	î
(Marin			1	1
				- 15
				ī
Napa				- 1
21 ! Yolo			11	
Cotuni			1 .	
22-Trinity				17
23-Klamath	*********	*******		#
			400	-

The law provides that Districts 2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18
20, 21, and 23, shall chose one Senator each; Districts 2
12, 15, 10, and 22, two Senators each, and Districts 0 and
0, three Senators each, at the next election, ten of whom
shall go out in January, 1833, the other new Senators to
remain in office until January, 1854.

Fire hundred barrels of flour, manufactured Louis, have been shipped for the World's Fair.

Important from the Sandwich Islands.

We have dates from Honolaiu to the 20th of March. The schooner William has been lost at Lahaina.

There had been a riot in the village of Hilo, caused by resistance to a road tax.

The difficulties between the Hawalian government and the French republic have been arranged by the following mutual declaration:

The President of the French Republic and the King of the Hawalian Islands, animated by an equal desire to terminate the adjustment of pending difficulties between the two countries, and to prevent their return for the future, by assuming the just and complete execution of the convention of March 26, 1846, in regard to the points in controversy, through a new official act, destined to interpret it, have chesen, for this purpose, the undersigned, Commissioner of the French Republic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawalian kingdom, the signers of the treaty above mentioned, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good form, have agreed to the terms of the following declaration:

I. The treaty of the 20th of March, 1846, will be faithfully adopted, and interpreted in the two texts, French and Hawalian, the only ones officially signed. It remains agreed in all the cases where the foreign judges, not understanding French, have to decide, the text of the English treasty, officially declared identical, under reserve of the third article, shall be considered as an exact translation.

II. Without admitting that by the establishment of a

of the third article, shall be considered as an exact translation

If Without admitting that by the establishment of a Custom House duty of \$5 per gallon upon spirits, the Hawaiian government have gone beyond their exclusive power, which France herself had granted to them, through the means of the wording of the sixth article of the treaty above mentioned—an assertion in regard to which, the undersigned French commissioner makes all reserves—and after having proved that the effects of that duty have been profitable to France, and hurtful to the English and American trade in spirits, the King of the Sandwich I-lands declares himself disposed to submit the question of the reduction of duty to \$2.50 per gallon, as a maximum, to the Legislature, which is to assemble next month, as a measure of positical economy, which the Chamber of Commerce of Honolula have recommended on strong grounds.

If I The government of the king cannot recognise on the part of any foreign nation the right of dictating or prescribing laws to them on matters which affect only the religious belief or secular education of the subjects of the king; nevertheless, disposed to admit the third of the demands presented by M. Perrin, on the lat of Yebrusay last, as a friendly suggestion, destined for the examination of the legislature which is to assemble this year, the liawaiian government will place their assemblies in a position to decide if the equality between the fisholies and the Protestants, under the protection of the constitution and the laws, of which numerous proofs have been furnished, do not require something for its perfect application.

IV. Documents presented by French citizens, in their own language, will be received in all the cases in which documents in the English language are received; but, in the cases when the employées, whose duty it is to make use of these documents, do not understand French, it will be incumbent, provisionally, on the party interiested, to provide a translation of the decument produced, which, to prevent al II. Without admitting that by the establishment of

make use of these documents, do not understand French, it will be incumbent, provisionally, on the party interested, to provide a translation of the document produced, which, to prevent all error and discussion, shall be certified by him as true.

Honoidlu, 25th March, 1851.

R. C. Writte, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Est Parans, French Commissioner.

The following article in relation to this subject, is copied from the official paper, the Polynesien, of March 29:—

If the results of the negotiations between the Minister of Foreign Relations, on behalf of the king's government, and the Commissioner, M. Perrin, on behalf of the French republic, which appear in the declaration published this day, be not so complete as the friends of peace could desire, few will deny that the rules of conference, which are also published, reflect much honor on the negotiators. It would not be easy to frame a set of rules better calculated to insure a patient and dispassionate inquiry—to place the weak on the same footing with the strong, and to lead to results decided by the preponderance of right, and not of force. By persevering in the same rules, the Commissioner of France cannot fail to find the settlement of the points on which he has had to refer to his government for fresh instructions, a matter of easy accomplishment.

Although the negotiations commenced on the 21st of December, the conference only opened on the 10th of January and continued with great labor till the 25th inst.

As much excitement has latterly prevailed in the community in regard to their unhappy differences, besides the final declaration, some other documents are published, without which that important act would be imperfectly understood, and the public mind would not be satisfied.

From the fact that the Commissioner, notwithstandirg his appeal for fresh instructions, will remain in the same capacity on the spot, exercising his powers and best endeavors to settle finally what yet remains to be adjusted, there is a well grounded assurance that every sh

Meanwhile, the executive department of the King's government will be able to resume their attention to the interests of the nation, and to mature the measures of reform which they had contemplated to submit to the approaching Legislature, from whose improved constituency the public naturally expects so much. The timeleft them is now short, and the arrears of business, particularly with the Privy Council, enormous.

It is understood that the frigate Serieuse will sail in a few days. She has been now more than three months in port, and during a period of much sus icion and excitement; yet it is seldom that a ship of war has been so long in the harbor without some complaint against the crew. Nothing of the kind has occurred in regard to the erew. Nothing of the kind has occurred in regard to the Serieuse; and Capt. Cosnier has been repeatedly thanked by parties to whose vessels he has rendered efficient aid in moments of danger.

New York Historical Society. STATED MEETING, JUNE 3, 1851.

Rev. Dr. De Witt, First Vice President, took the chair in the early part of the evening. Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, being detained from the opening, came in before the reading of the paper. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, the Librarian, Mr. George H. Moore, officiated as Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Treasurer, Mr. Chauncey, reported the condition of the finances, which appear to be prosperous. The Librarian, Mr. Moore, reported the donations and additions to his department during the month, many of them interesting and valuable. Mr. Moore also presented the ment during the month, many of them interesting and valuable. Mr. Moore also presented the report of the Executive Committee on the nominations of the previous meeting, and several new members were thereupon elected. They also recommended a resolution for advertising the meetings in public newspapers hereafter, instead of the notices through the post office, which was adopted. Mr. John Jay offered some lengthy resolutions with reference to the building fund, which were, after some discussion, laid over till the next meeting. Mr. Simpson offered a resolution touching the character of papers to be read before the Society, which was referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Varnum stated that the agent for the Washington Monument was present, and would receive subscriptions after the that the agent for the Washington Monament was present, and would receive subscriptions after the meeting. Kev. Dr. Robinson then read the paper for the evening, being "Kemarks on the Hatory and Recent Collations of the English Bible," a very careful and able discussion of the subject. The Bible Society, we understand, will publish this paper in full in a few days. Hon. Mr. Beckman, moving the resolution of tinants, expressed his gratification at the conservation of the exact text of the English Bible, and the obligations which all levers of the English language will owe to the judicious labors of the learned geathemen to whom the subject had been referred by the Bible Society. His thought it fortunate that the Bulle had been saved from the sacrifegious hands of the new (angled orthographers. Mr. Geo. H. Moore moved that, according to usage, when the society adjourned, it shouls adjourn to meet again on the first Tuesday in October, which motion was adopted. Whereupon the society adjourned.

or the society adjourned.

We understand that at the October meeting, the first after the recess, Mr. William B. Taylor, of the New York Post Office, will read a paper on the "History of the N. Y. Past Office and Postal Arguments." rangements."

U. S. Dastrict Attorney's Office.

U. S. Dastrict Attorney's Office.

June 3.—The life Give—itrangual Filiday Reworled.
—The bravery of Caprain smail, and if wans, the first efficer, of the bark then, which has been spoken of in terms of approbation by the judges who toled ins murderers of the second mate of that vessel, cannot have except the notice of the general reader. The literate Attorney, impressed with the necessity of rewarding such berieva, and of etimulasting others who might be surrounded by equal peril, addressed the underwriters on behalf of Captain small and his faithful band of adherents. A letter has been this day received by sir. J. Present Hall, from the board of underwriters, in which they express themselves in terms of acknowledgment for the peril emountered by Captain Small and his first mate, in recovering the viduable cargo of the back died from the mutineers who had gaines possession of the vessel after killing the second mate. Mr. A. Havren. The courage and success of Capt finall and his mate had not escaped the notice of the board prior to the receipt of jour values communication. The board had considered the subject, and in addition to communding their good conduct, had awarded gratuities to all on board who had remained faithful to their auties."

We understand the gratuities to all on board who had remained faithful to their auties."

We understand the gratuities to all on board who had remained faithful to their auties."

We understand the gratuities of all on board who had remained faithful to their auties."

We understand the gratuities of all or of the muvicerst second mate.) 5000, and 5000 between Wood and the other resumes who did not revolt. The value of the cargo mas over \$400,000.

U. s. Marshal's Office.

Jene 3.—Charge of Revolt—Angus McLoughlin and Charles dolanou, two of the crew of the suip Norch Atlantic, were arrested by officers lice wise and which, on a charge of charavoring to make a revolt on board that versel. Committed for examination.

Residing the continuous — chapt, beariers of the beigns the stantish was arrested by times White the a charge of having resisted the number of a executing a process of monition. Acousto answer.

Court of General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and Aidermen Have and Miller.

June 2.—The June term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday at the Halls of Justice, in Centre street, but the court will not be hald there for the remainder of the term. The court will meet until further notice in one of the Common Pleas Court rooms, second story of the City Hall.

Calendar of Cases.—The cases which will claim the attention of the court for the present term, as indicated by the prison list, are as follows:—Bigamy, 1; robbery, 1; burglary, 13; attempted burglary, 1; grand larceny, 21; forgery, 3; malicious mischief, 1; disorderly house, 1; marrying the husband of another, 1; indecent exposure of person, 1; total, 44, Besides which, there are already convicted, 2; indicted, 12; for abandonment, 3; making, of old and new cases, 61.

The Grand Jury was not organized this moraica, as only fifteen of the gentlemen summoned to serve appeared when called. An extra panel of fifteen names was ordered, and will be called on Tuesday morning, at one of the Common Pleas Court rooms at the City Hall, where the sessions are to be held for this and the two following terms.

Charge of Attempt to Commit Burglary.—Two young men, named James Dorlan and Michael Ryan, were placed

names was ordered, and will be called on Tuesday morning, at one of the Common Pleas Court rooms at the City Hall, where the sessions are to be held for this and the two following terms.

**Charge of Attempt to Commit Burglery.—Two young men, named James Dorlan and Michael Ryan, were placed at the bar charged with an astempted burglary, committed at the premises No. 74 Futton street, on the night of the 30th of April. As policeman of the Second ward, named Finney, teetlied that at a late hour of the might of the 30th of April. he was going through Futton street, when he heard a noise which arcested his attention; the noise proceeded from the vicinity of Mr. Levi Scribner's store, at the above mentioned number. The policeman went to No. 74, and tried Mr. Scribner's door, and found that all right; he then proceeded to the hall door adjoining. This he found to be partiy open. Thrusting in his dark lantern, the officer raised the silde and cast the light full on the faces of the prisoners were arrested. On examining the wall of the partition between the store and the hall, it was discovered that a small piece of plaster had been broken away; and, on search being made, a small crowbar, or a "jimmy," was found in one of the entries in the upper part of the building. Notwithstanding these suspicious appearances, as if was not proven that the prisoners had really made any burglarious demonstration, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Miller and Cook. June 3.—The Grand Jury—The following named goat theme were this morning duty qualified to act as grand jurors for the present term:—Marcellus Ells, foreman; John C. Alstadt, Edwin Bouton, Henry Camp, Thomse Edmonds, Richard L. Franklin, Ralph Hall. John Melga, James B. Nicholson. Stephen H Skidmore, for Tapping, Goo. G. Taylor, John Williamson, Robert Waterhouse, Leace S. Waiten, Thomas White.

The Recorder charged the Grand Inquest upon the nature of their duties, he was a great one, and called for the action of the such solution,

and stand committed till the fine be paid.

Trial for Assault and Battery with attempt to Rape.—
Thomas B. Becroft was yesterday put on trial for an alleged assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, on Mrs Mary Coegrove. The complainant swore to the assault; that the prisoner put his hand around her waist, and made improper overtures, &c. The accused produced a large number of witnesses, who testified that the complainant was a bad character; some of them said they would not believe her under oath. The District Attorney produced one or two witnesses to rebut the testimony against her character. The case was then summed up by A. A. Phillips for the defonce, and the District Attorney on the part of the people. The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery only. The accused paid the fine and was dismissed.

Brooklyr City Intelligence.

MILITARY DRILL.

Monday being the day appointed for the drill of the Thirteenth, and parade of a portion of the Fourteenth regiment, and proving particularly propitious for such a purpose, was quite a gale one with the military of Brooklyn. Bristling bayonets, fiaunting plumes, and martial music, met the eyes and ears throughout the city. Col. Abel Smith's Regiment, the Thirteenth, mustered at the Armery, and proceeded to the City Park to drill. It embraced the following companies—the Brooklyn Horse Guard, Capt. Neeley, not being out—vis:—tapt. Cliny's Light Artillery. (City Guard,) First Continental Guard, Lieut. B. G. Edmonis commanding; Washington Life Guard, Capt. Sharp; Putosm Continental Guard, Capt. Morgan; (Now Gowanus Company.) First Sarsfield Guard, Capt. Johnson; second ditto, Capt. Oriffen; Williamsburg Greys, and Jefferson Guards—the whole numbering about two hundred men, and accompanied by Whitworth's New York Brase Band. The regiment was ordered out in fatque dress; but the Continential Company, under acting Capt. Edmonds mustered in full uniform, a brasch of strict military discipline, probably accounted for by their prido in their fine military appearance. After the drill the regiment returned to the City Hall Park, thence to the armory, where they where dismissed and the Putnam Guard and the Washington Life Guard sought relief from the fatigues of malitary duty at an excellent colistion at the Abbey Hotel. Falson Avenue. The regiment allogular presented all the materials for a line, one; but to the experienced military sep backed the needful acquirements of military tactices and shill at their movements and experienced military applearant to rather a portion of them, composed of the Ringgeld Horse Guard, Capt. Scheffer, accompanied by the Brooklyn Hras Band, made company parades through the principal parts of the city, attracting most favorable motice. The Fifth Brigae, General Duryea, will parade on the 4ta of July. In both regiments there is a vacancy for a Major

Board of Education.

June 2—The New Roans—The board was re-organised, and Mr. Benedict was again elected President Mesers Luther Bradish, Charles J Dodge Wm. T. Finckney, Henry Nicol and Thomas Denny, were elected as members of the Executive Committee for the next term. Messus, J. S. Redfield, Cyrus Lawton, and John Molesan, were elected to the Committee on Estimates. Mr. J. A. Gilbert, the efficient and obliging clerk, was almost unanimously re-elected, and the board then adjourned.

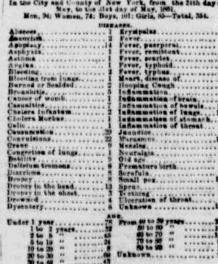
Naval Intelligence.

U. S. stoop of war Jamestown, S. Norfolk, Captain Itowning, bound to Brazil, vit Madeira, received sading orders on Saturday, and was to have sailed on Sanday. The following is a list of her offlower,—Usptain, Samuet W. Bowning; Lieuternauta, James F. Melntosh, Roger N. Stembell, Charles Deas; durgeon, John M. Polit; Furser, John S. Guicek, Assistuat Sargeon Dr. Horner, Acting Master, Charles M. Fauntiersy; Passed Mitshipman, Andrew F. Warley, Milshipmes, John R. Eggleston, Charles B. Thorburn, James Bullwell, S. H. Newman Fra H. Baker, Robert J. Bowen, James C. Walker, Edward J. Henns, James H. Rowan, James De Legare, Honry A. Adams; Boats wain, Charles Woodland; Gunner, Mr. Woodward; Carpenter, John Jarvis; Sailmaker, Mr. Boone; Purser's Steward, Mr. Barclay; Yeoman, Rodoliphus Hammand.

The United States sloop of war Vincennes, Capt. Hud-

The United States sloop of war Vincennes, Capt. Hud-son, was to sail from Panama on the 6th ult. She was to cruise up the coast, touching at Realejo, Maratian, and other foreign ports, previous to her arrival at San

Weekly Report of Denths
In the City and County of New York, from the 24th day of
May, to the altet day of May, 1881.
Hon, 94: Women, 74: Boys, 101: Girls, 88—Total, 384.



Piaces or Navivry United States, 150; Ireland.
England, 7; Scotland, 4; Wales, 1; Germany, 13; France
Switzerland, 1; Prussia, 1; Newsyy, 1; Unknown, 1;
France disspital, Solicyne, 2; Penitentiary, Sincheslaised, 2; Sandi Pos, do., 2; Lunanie asylum, do., 5; Wai
Lyinn, di; Kandalii; Island, 1; Gity Hospitali, 5; AlmysioElackwell's Island, 3; Colored Orphus, Asylum, 1; Oele
Cerson, 4.

City Laspector's Office, Hay 31, 1551.